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Jan. 12 tf.

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Sept. 6 tf

JESU.

My meditation of Him shall be sweet.—Psalm civ. 34.

Jesu, sweetest name of all,
Heard on this terrestrial ball,
Lisped by men of any race;
Rapture kindles in their face.

See the tribes of Orient—
They who first sweet Jesu sent.
Where they have that named confest
Joy springs up in every breast.

And the tribes of Occident—
Tribes on wordly conquest bent.
Shout they at the joyful Name
And its honors wide proclaim.

And the tawny Southland tribes,
Long reproached with cruel gibes,
Out their hands stretch forth in praise,
That have come sweet Jesu's days.

And the New World tribes the same
Sing the sweetness of this Name
Through Colnmbia South and North
Loud and long its joys peal forth.

Jesu, rings from sea to sea,
Jesu, rings out joyfully,
Jesu, Jesu, sweetest Name
Men or Angels can proclaim.

B. T. Tanner

In *Christian Recorder*, February, 1880.

Flashes of Fashion.

The following advance notes on the fashions for the coming spring season have been placed at our disposal by Messrs. Ehrich Bros. of New York, the publishers of Fhrichs' Fashion Quarterly. This well-known magazine occupies a deservedly high place in American literature of Fashion, and our readers who have not already subscribed to it cannot do better than to write to Ehrich Bros., Eight avenue, New York, for specimen pages, which will be furnished gratis.

Bonnets are decreasing in size.

Yeddo crape is a cotton fabric.

Pongee silks are again fashionable.

Hats for the coming season are large.

Chips are the most popular American bonnets.

Black costumes will be as much worn as ever.

The "Sportsman's Jacket" has many pockets.

Crape fabrics of every kind are very fashionable.

Linen collars will never go entirely out of fashion.

Colored laces are imported but not yet in demand.

Spanish colors and Spanish designs are popular this spring.

Yeddo foulard is a fine cotton material, with a silk finish.

Easter bonnets are profusely decorated with delicate sprays of yellow flowers.

Turkey-red is revived in the form of the Turkey-red oil calicoes worn forty years ago.

French buntings in all colors, as well as black and white, are found among late importations.

The latest importations of French buntings are of fine and thin texture, and have a crape finish.

Among fashionable crape fabrics, the most beautiful and novel are the Yeddo crapes.

The newest Breton lace has the design darned in with silk instead of linen floss.

Large, round, embroidered collars will be worn by children and misses.

Cravat bows—a la Sarah Bernhard—much larger than ever, are worn with the simplest spring toilets.

Scotch ginghams are still worn by many conservative ladies of acknowledged taste.

Full fraises of lace, worn high in the neck, are more fashionable than linen collars.

Linen cuffs are worn frequently when the collar is discarded.

The black lace, used so largely for millinery purposes this spring, is Spanish blonde.

Bonnets covered entirely with flowers and with very few or no leaves are again in vogue.

Normandy point is the richest *demi-vrai dentelle* for trimming velvet garments.

Large quantities and varieties of *demi-vrai*, or half real laces, are among spring importations.

The full sleeve, gathered into a cuff at the wrist, is revived for spring house dresses.

Elaborate evening coiffures are discarded by very young ladies.

Girls in their teens discard puffs, frizettes, and elaborate chignons.

Turbans and small directoires are the leading early spring bonnets.

Beaded *passementeries* will trim many silk and satin early spring wraps.

Mantles and mantelets bid fair to take the place of dolmans and visites.

The jauntiest spring walking-jacket takes the name of the "Sportsman."

Ribbon garnitures will be much used by milliners as the spring advances.

Imported bonnets for spring and summer are largely of Tuscan straw.

Mere diadems in the place of bonnets will be used for carriage wear at watering places.

Buttons are engraved, painted, and enameled in the most fanciful colors and designs.

Dress *fichus* of figured silk-muslin are large enough to drape the whole bust.

New ribbons are of satin on both sides, and irregularly dotted in rich colors on a contrasting ground.

Pompadour and *jardiniere* ribbons are no longer in high fashion.

Feather trimmings for bonnets are in the form of butterflies, rosettes, and thistles.

Imported suits of batiste and the new cotton crapes, are lined throughout the waist as silks are.

Plain foulard silks are combined with figured oriental foulards.

Ruine crystals set in silver are largely used for ball slippers.

Many summer bonnets will be draped with barbes and fichus of black or white Spanish lace.

Languedoc lace of the dark ecru tint, called Isabelle is much sought for.

Crowns of beaded tulle will be worn with chip brims of mottled colors.

Creamy white embroideries, made for the purpose, are the newest silk muslin neck-kerchiefs.

Strings to bonnets during the summer will be discarded by most young ladies.

Hair dressers have discovered how to dye or turn the hair ashy blonde or drab.

Golden hair is now less fashionable than ashy blonde.

White toilets will be very fashionable again this summer.

Quantities of white French bunting are found among goods of that kind.

Pheasant brown is one of the most fashionable spring colors.

The wearing of white or colored spencers with black or dark skirts is revived.

Valenciennes and Breton continue to be the favorite lace for infants' and small children's wear.

Old fashioned lutestring ribbons, with taffeta-like borders or feather-edges are revived.

Coiffures of married women are high and elaborate.

Corduroy underskirts will continue to be worn under draperies of silk foulard, Yeddo crape, and light woolens dress goods.

The new woolen mixtures are no heavier than the French buntings, and are covered with alternating dashes of two colors.

Languedoc is a half lace, similar to Breton, but with designs resembling more old English or Devonshire laces.

Spring surtouts, to wear over corderoy or velvet skirts, are made of light cream-colored and gray Chudda shawls or Chudda cloths.

Fine specimens of half real imitation, old Venetian point lace, are found among lately imported lace novelties.

A large square kerchief of India muslin, with a wide hem and an edging of Languedoc lace, is worn around the neck either in-doors or upon the street.

Full mourning bonnets are made of crape, arranged in flat folds upon close-fitting turban frames.

A favorite among spring bonnets has a full crown of rich silken material with a wide brim of fancy straw.

Gypsey hats will be worn far back on the head, the front projecting in poke shape and the sides turned down.

Tuscan and chip hats are frequently trimmed with three small tips, each of a different shade of the same color.

The fashion of making the entire basque of a different fabric to that of the skirt and its draperies prevails this season.

Quantities of tiny green bugs and beetles are placed among the feathers and flowers that trim chip bonnets.

Figured silks of light quality, brocaded in gay Japanese colors and designs, are to be used for draperies over skirts of plain bunting.

Exquisite printed American satins are sold at low prices for forming parts of silk and fine wool fabric costumes.

Merveilleuse ribbons have changeable colors through the centre, with a wide bordering stripe of satin on the edges.

Cashmere effects are obtained in many of the new straws by the introduction of colored threads in the braids.

Dresses with plain corsages, plain tight sleeves, and plain skirts without flounces, tabliers, or over-skirt, are worn by some very fashionable women.

Only very costly fabrics, such as velvet and brocade, can be used for dresses with plain corsages, sleeves, and skirt.

The favorite cap for small girls is made of bands of tucked muslin alternating with needle-wrought insertion, and finished with a full lace fraise.

Some of the new ribbons have the colors and designs of old tapestries and are called Gobelin ribbons.

Imitation or half real Mechlin or Malines lace is being largely imported, and will be the rival of the Breton, Languedoc, and point d'esprit laces of last spring.

The oriental looking oil calicoes having a black ground covered with Japanese designs in bright colors, will be used for basques and draperies over black silk skirts.

A novelty in hosiery consists of a Lisle or silk lace stocking; as the clock covering the entire stocking is very open, the hose is worn over another stocking of the same or a contrasting shade.

Dragons, bees, butterflies, and birds in shadowy forms, almost hints of the real objects, appear among the palm-leaves and and other oriental designs of late importations of dress goods.

Large pelerine collars, reaching far down on the shoulders and finished with a high fraise in the neck, are found among collections of spring lingerie.

Handsome brocaded wool goods have delicate tinted grounds—cameo, salmon, cream, and sky blue—while the brocaded figures are of satin in dull red, old gold, heliotrope, and sapphire blue.

Scarfs of scarlet tulle, beaded with tiny pearl beads, are worn to advantage by those to whom scarlet is becoming, in place of the white illusion neck-scarfs of last fall.

Buttercups, yellow primroses, daisies, jonquils, black and yellow polyanthus, yellow chrysanthemums, and all flowers with yellow disks, including corsage bouquets of a single open sunflower and two buds, are the fancy of the season.

Fleur de The, or tea-flower, is the name of one of the prettiest of the new crape fabrics for spring wear. It is as thin as cambric or nainsook muslin, elastic like crape, and returns to its crinkled form after being laundered.

COLORED MEN IN BUSINESS.

Bastrop, La., *Jan.* 26th, 1880.

Dear Sir:—There is one subject that continually haunts my mind, that of commerce. And I thought I would drop you a few lines on it.

A gentleman told me not long since, that we can never become a people, until all those of slavery times are dead and gone. These times must be read of, he said, as we now read of things that happened a hundred years ago. His allusion was of course to politics, but there is a commercial world, which is larger and greater for us to make attainments in, than we can ever hope for in the vague field of politics.

We are known the world over as a good natured and mild tempered people, two of the most indispensable requisites to make a successful man in business. If you look at business, those most successful, are those noted for politeness.

We have no where, scarcely a colored man in business to whom we can refer with pride, for the simple reason our men of means are unwilling to venture. Too timid because some miscalculating spendthrift entered into business and failed.

The unflinching perseverance of Mr. Still of Philadelphia and Mr. Platt of Chicago, have made for themselves names which they richly deserve, but these gentlemen are now aged and must soon pass away. I allude to them with pride to remind us what we can do if we will only try.

I know as a people, we are daunted with painful recollections of the past, but show me the history of any people that has become successful that has not undergone the same. Our most successful business houses in New York, are those which failed in 1837 and 1857, but the climax of their failure, laid the foundation of their princely fortunes to-day.

In spite of all, we have yet excellences left that may be shaped into the noblest of mankind. Our white friends know something of our business qualities and have never failed to make use of them, even in *ante bellum* times. It is quite common now to see colored men employed as clerks during busy season here. I ask you just to stop a while and think of this. If such is the case now what will it be after while? Why simply this. Every store will want a colored clerk. That is exactly how it is going to end. But only a short while back, any man who would have employed a colored man to clerk for him would have been hooted down severely, but it is not so now, his colors are up, and he is presented in a new light entirely, he is hailed as shrewd because it attracts a larger trade. Dear friend, we see through it all, there is no keeping down now, we are in the ascendency.

Within the narrow borders of our little parish, there is an encouraging buying and opening of land among our people, which will some day feed a merchant of our people, could he become known as an honest upright business man. We have among those working their own places, some who make over a hundred bales of cotton, many of whom would gladly speak of doing business with our own merchants.

No personal dislike whatever is manifested of any colored man who starts for himself a business; on the other hand a clemency prevails and he shares among his patrons a large number of the whites. Let us not flinch but go boldly out to conquer, but not as the young man who accepted a position in a business house at a dollar a day. After one day's work, declining because it was small wages, notwithstanding his inexperience in business and the promise of advancement, he proved efficiene, he wandered off, and is to-day in the South working for twenty-five dollars a month, and employed not half the year at that. Thus he whiles away the time on the scanty fragments of a country school, when he might have been a man prominent in some business house to-day, because he has a tact for that particular business.

Robert H. Jones, in *Louisianian*.

Silk Culture for the South.

Mr. Lowery, of Alabama, visits our city on a mission which we think is of much importance. He is interested in securing an endowment for an educational institution in Huntsville, Ala., which aims to teach colored people of that section their most needed lesson: to be self-helpful. This is to be accomplished by practical instruction in silk-raising. If this scheme is carried out in a common-sense, business-like way, it will be of incalculable benefit, not only to the colored people, but to the whole South. A large portion of that section is only fitted for some such industry favored by soft climate. It cannot compete with the West in raising cereals, nor with the fat lands of the Mississippi Valley in raising cotton. But silk can be raised there, as well as in France, Italy or Asia Minor. The rapid growth of our manufactures of that fabric calls for a similar development of the supply of the crude material within our boundaries. The looms of New Jersey which are now supplied from France and Italy, should be fed from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. If the whites and Negroes of those States can be taught sericulture, so as to enable them to compete successfully with growers in South Europe,—and we believe they can—then an enormous advance had been made in their position in life, as well as a great addition to the material prosperity of their section.—Toledo *Blade*.

Taking Colored Boys.

The bolt factory of Messrs. Phelps Bros. on Drum street, near California, which have given employment to Chinese for several years have supplanted them by the introduction of five colored boys and a number of white men and boys. One of the colored boys, Festus Myzelle, says that every care and attention is taken with the new hands. The other colored boys are James Hall, Wm. Appo, John Stans and John Kelsey. This is the first good move in a right direction, and we are truly in hopes of hearing that other establishments are acting in a similar manner. The boys employed are honest, studious, attentive and of general good reputation.—San Francisco *Elevator*.

I. DICKENS.

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THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, March 20, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subscribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

It is not a matter of surprise that the popular cry of the masses of the South is for Grant, and that politicians and journalists who veer their sails to the popular current are shouting "Grant, Grant; give us Grant!" But it is strange that these latter do not honestly confess, that *hero worship* is at the bottom of the so called popular enthusiasm and uprising of a free people for their next Chief Magistrate, instead of any super eminent fitness beyond that of other card dates for this exalted and important office. The rallying cries which thus far have been heard will not bear investigation. Gen. Grant while the foremost soldier of the age, a pure statesman, and a patriot, the most highly honored of any of America's citizens in this or in other days, certainly cannot sustain the character he has previously won as an executive, and at the same time accomplish one of the principal objects which his candidature and election are now sought to bring about. It is maintained that he alone can and will protect all citizens of the country in the exercise of their rights as citizens.

Under his administration all outrages will be put to an end, elections will be "free and open;" courts will be impartial; political assassinations will cease; the guilty offenders will be speedily brought to justice and there will be none to hurt or harm in all the holy South land. Now this is all bosh. *Protection under existing laws is impossible*, so long as the present system of trial by jury exists, it will be just as impossible to secure conviction in *any* of the courts of the South; United States, or local courts, as it was in Charleston a few years since when Chief Justice Waite presided. Local sentiment is the bar to punishment. So long as this sentiment continues which thinks it perfectly legitimate to kill Negroes, or white Republicans whenever they assert their rights manfully or exert a powerful influence on the community, so long will these crimes go unpunished.

The laws now in force are not the same that existed in 71 and 72, when convictions occured in N. C. and S. C.; the test oath has been removed, the manner of selecting jurors has been changed, hence the machinery is vastly different. Certainly, Gen. Grant could not under these circumstances do what under the days of his former administrations he failed to accomplish.

We beleive he did all he could constitutionally do and that he would do the same again, but his arms would prove as weak to-day as years ago when the *Coushatta* horrors in Louisiana the numerous outrages in Tennessee, the Clinton riots in Mississippi and the Hamburg massacre in South Carolina went unpunished. Let us not be deceived. Gen. Grant or any othe man cannot prevent or punish the outrages that occur in the South, so long as the local governments are in the control of those who sympathize with, aid and abet the offenders.

It is not so much the "strong man" as the strong government that is needed, which can remove the trial of such cases to localities that do not approve them.

This rallying cry will prove the weakest one of the canvass as far as practicable results go The power of the General Government to protect the new citizen at the South has been strained to the utmost under existing laws; and yet they have not secured the rights that should have been guaranteed by the general government.

There are amendments to the laws now on the statute books and to the constitution which *can* secure the protection of the rights of the citizen. This is the work of congress, but the President can give the Southern Republicans such moral support as would place them on vantage ground in the unequaled contest they are called on to wage. Is Gen. Grant that candidate? Senator Blaine by his action on the force bill, has no claim on Southern Republicans for their support, for they have no hope that he would either help secure the needed legislation or give that moral support which they so much need.

If it would not be regarded somewhat as an anachronism to say anything on the subject of unclaimed bounties, we might join issue with the doughty editor of the *Suffragist*. The reports of the Senate and House Committees on Education and Labor asking to be relieved from the further consideration of the disposition of this fund for educational or other purposes, should make further discussion unnecessary. But the editor of the *Suffragist* in his principal leader commits so many blunders that it becomes a duty to attempt his enlightenment.

He says;

"Just about now, Washington's Colored politicians see a way by which they can immortalize themselves, establish" a mutual admiration society" and turn an honest(?) penny by creating a National Mechanical Institute with the unclaimed bounty money of colored soldiers. They want Chas. L. Reason of this city, and and few others not actively engaged in politics, as "cats paw or to give respectability to their scheme."

1. Now everybody but the editor of the *Suffragist* knows that this matter did not originate with the "colored politicians of Washington;" but that the National Conference of Colored men held at Nashville last May; a body composed of one hundred and forty members from all the Southern States with the exception of Florida, Maryland and Delaware, and in which, in fact, not a single citizen of the District of Columbia was present expressly memorialized Congress to place the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers into the hands of colored men for the establishment of an industrial and technical school. It was *they* not "the colored politicians of Washington" who did it.

2. The editor of the *Suffragist* may not know, still it is a fact, that one of the ante-bellum gems of anti slavery literature is The Autographs of Freedom, a work edited, and contributed to by Prof. C. L. Reason. The proceeds of the work were to aid in the establishment of such a Mechanical Institute as the one in which his name was placed as director.

3. The *Suffragist* has recently given much time and attention to the opening up of wider spheres of usefulness for colored men and women. Does its ambition *end* in seeing a representation in clerkships in banking houses, salesmen and women in merchantile establishments?

4. The old apprentice system of learning trades is rapidly passing away. Schools of technicology are supplying their places, and while the ones already established as at Worcester Mass. may make no discrimination in regard to color as to the applicants, yet, these schools are as well and no better adapted to the circumstances and conditions of the *masses* of the race, than are Yale, Harvard, Cornell and Ann Arbor.

5. The motive which in the past provided for the instruction of colored mechanics at the South, has gone away forever. Competition with skilled white labor then practically did not exist, because slavery was a strong protection gainst it. Today this competition does exist and forms exclusive trade-unions with the same results as to the regulation of apprentices as at the North and West.

The fact is, Bro. Shaw seems to be as much misinformed as to the actual condition of the South in its social aspects, as he is at sea as to the plan proposed by the colored men who appeared before the House Committee. Dr. Crummell's address, it is true, speaks of a "Commission" but the *plan* submitted, by request, to the House Committee, an outline of which he will find in the same issue of the Advocate in which Dr. Crummell's address is reported, provides for the establishment of a board of trustees, twenty in number, only five of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia; that one hundred pupils from different sections of the country, apportioned to the colored population, shall be instructed and sustained at the proposed Institute free of charge, and Congress shall appoint a Board of Visitors. We do not know the faculty of Bro Shaw for mathematical calculations, but he can take the interest of $510,000 at four per cents, deduct the cost of running a school of 100 boarding pupils, based upon the cost of similar schools at the North making proportionate deduction for the difference of prices between the two sections, and the remainder would not be found sufficient to run even the *Suffragist*. But if there was any contemplated corruption, our contemporary would be the *last one* to admit the inability of a *Democratic* congress to detect and punish the same.

In conclusion we beg leave to submit that in the discussion of questions of public policy it would be better by far for the *Suffragist* to discuss them *impersonally* and on their merits, rather than to impugn motives which may be as pure, as patriotic, as devoted to the elevation of the American Negro as those of its editor.

INFLUENCE.

An Essay Read at the 19th Street Baptist Church, Sunday Afternoon, March 12.

If I can succeed in advancing one idea, from the subject selected, that will so touch the hearts of any one here assembled as mine was touched upon listening to the reading of the essay on "Christian Work," by Miss Fannie A. Barrier, at our last meeting, I will have accomplished a good work and shall feel amply repaid for this effort.

I have selected Influence as the subject of what I shall say to you. It is in itself quite comprehensive as is evidenced in the remark of a distinguished writer who says it is as boundless and fathomless as eternity. Since my scope is so great it may be thought that I mean to refer to it under its various divisions as regards persons and things but time will only permit me to refer to the benign effects of moral influence and the damaging effects of evil influence and only briefly to these.

"None of us liveth to himself—others are affected by that life; or dieth to himself—others are interested in that death." On a clear lovely morning the sun rises from the east, bringing with it the beautiful life-inspiring light of day, which gladdens our hearts and brightens our homes; and as it slowly wends its way across the firmament and sinks beyond the western hills, it leaves a trail of light behind it that reminds us that it has been with us and once gladdened our hearts So it is with human character. Man can live to *no* good purpose unless the aim and end of his life has been to bring joy, peace, gladness to the hearts of his fellow men and thus glorify God. For we are told by Paul in one of his letters to the Corinthians that whether we eat or drink or whatsoever we do, we should do all to the glory of God.

From our lesson of to-day we learn that only the *good tree* can produce *good fruit*. How careful then, since even then the weakest of us exert an influence for good or evil, should we be that the seed sown may be as bread cast upon the waters—seen and gathered after many days. Since influence is not confined to good—life is made up of constant conflicts between right and wrong. With a knowledge of this fact, how essential that we as christians should endeavor to battle for the right, and thus take care that our example is always such as will bear inspection.

There are vices surrounding us on every hand. At times they are presented to us closely clothed in the garb of goodness that we are constrained to hesitate in order to discriminate; but even the necessity for hesitation should be enough, in most cases, to cause us to avoid even the appearance of evil.

The Chrisdian life is one in which influence is most carefully noted and the influence diffused under the title of Christian, either draws men nearer to God by seeing our good works or lowers—not only the one exerting the influence, but the entire standard of Christianity, to that degree, that the offender is pitied by the angels and condemned by a just God. In questionable things, the propriety of which there is a difference of opinion, it is our duty to avoid those which might prove injurious to others or tempt them to walk on the verge of danger. "For if any man see thee which hast knowledge sit at meat in the idol's temple shall not the conscience of him which is weak be emboldened to eat those things which are offered to idols; and through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died? Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." (1 Cor. 10 13.)

There are vices to which certain professing Christians are addicted that we think of as only affecting the irreligious portion of the world. Truly it is a disagreeable thought to entertain, but the actions of some people only convince us that there are those who use Christianity as a cloak to hide their sins. This is the class to which Christ refers in his Sermon on the Mount, who love to pray in conspicuous places that they may be seen by men. I do not believe they are unconscious of the kind of influence they are exerting because the very knowledge which induces them to use religion as a cloak is a sufficient guarantee that they know the difference between right and wrong.

This brings me to the conclusion that we are totally unfitted to remove the cobwebs and particles of dirt from the windows surrounding the dwellings of our neighbors, until we have first swept and dusted our own. God has made us responsible for our own actions, and he holds us to a strict account. He has also ordained, that the acts committed by us, shall influence others. How terrible. Oh! how terrible must it be with that man or woman who has lived a life professing God, and acted one that only won souls for hell. Dear friends, if we have never before asked ourselves the question, How am I living? How am I influencing? May we begin from this afternoon. There are so many vices common to this community that I cannat refer, in detail, to them all.

Among them can be mentioned, gambling, drunkenness, swearing, stealing, and lying. To avoid these evils we must be careful of the kind of company we keep. "Evil companionship has ruined more characters more fortunes, more bodies and more souls, than almost anything else that could be named. The Bible says, "The companions of fools shall be destroyed; The workhouse, the jail, the gallows, the bottomless pit, all, all, attest the truth of this, by the millions they have swallowed up in the jaws of destruction.',

Gambling has been termed, by the intelligent thinkers of the world, the parent and companion of every vice which pollutes the heart and injures society. Now is this appellation even strong enough, when we revert to the misery entailed upon society by this monster of vices? Cases have been related to us where families in affluent circumstances have been wrecked in a single night through the folly of a gambling father; and yet men encourage it; women allow it by encouraging card playing as a social amusement; and communities sanction it. No parent likes to see his child pursue the wrong course, even if he does wrong himself; but in vain may he defiantly forbid it.

For if he pursues the wrong the child is at liberty to follow and no threats or defiance can change the course of the child until the course of the parent be changed. Therefore, if we expect to influence others for good, it becomes our duty to act as well as talk the right. I know Christian families who encourage the drinking of wine and even whiskey at home so that their sons may not yield to the temptation on the outside. If they would but refer to the many, many pages of the drunkard's history, and there read of the misery, wretchedness and crimes to which the victims of the first glass have been led, they would warn their sons against the use of the cup as they would snatch them from the bite of a venomous reptile.

Sad, sad the fact that "Men will put into their mouths an enemy to steal away their brain." I do not presume to assert that parents would wilfully lead their children into this misery. Far from it—but there is this much about the matter—they fail to "count the cost" where they present this first glass, and therein lies the wrong. Evils may be remedied by inflicting evils, as poisons are destroyed by counter poisons—but Oh! God, when there is an evil to be destroyed help us to find its antidote in good, and not in evil

A friend once related in our Sunday school the story of a family who lived in the far off North, where they frequently have severe snowstorms—often of such depth as to compel inhabitants to remain in doors for several days. It was due to one of these storms, that the father, who was fast becoming a habitual drunkard was rescued from his downward path. He had fallen almost a wreck to the terrible vice of drinking; and one morning—so insatiate was his thrist for drink—he arose and hurried out before breakfast through one of these terrible storms, on to the tavern, to get his drink. He had a little son, a child very dear to his not yet hardened heart, and after having gone some distance he heard the voice of his son calling—Papa! Papa! The father looked back to see his only son, the only son, the boy whom he so dearly loved—following after him—making desperate strides to step into the tracts made by his father. He turned to reprove his child for having left the house when, in all its childlike innocence, and as if to ward off censure; he exclaimed, "I am stepping in your tracts papa." This proved sufficient to induce the father to take the child in his arms and return with it to his house. He now had time to think, and the result of that child's exclamation was, to win the father from his downward course.

An article in the Barnes' Educational Monthly reads as follows: "The president of the New York Protectory says that he examined into the antecedents of fifty juvenile delinquents and found that forty-three of them were habitual readers of the sensational literature of the day, in which the worst passions are portrayed as virtue, and false ideas of virtue, honor, and morality are inculcated There is no doubt that publications of this class are the ruin of many boys and girls, and have a powerful influence in owering the standard of morality wherever they are read. An earnest and persistent warfare should be waged against them by all well-disposed citizens, and care should be taken to supply children with entertaining literature of the right sort as counter attraction from the temptations which they offer to the imagination.

This association is called the Young People's Christian Association. Then it be ongs to no sex. And it there ore becomes the duty of the young women of this city, as well as that of the young men, to labor in this field towards destroying many of the strong-holds of Satan; and even if we do not see the result we must remember that the influence shed by us "lives after us and is not buried with our bones." To stop and think about the subject demands involuntarily the exclamation: Truly the harvest is great and laborers few! See the inducements held out in every section of this city to divert the minds of our husbands, fathers and brothers from the path of rectitude Cigars are advertised in large and brilliant letters over many a door, and if we were permitted to look behind the scenes, we would find that cards, whiskey, dice, and the gambling table, are the monsters to whose hideous arms cigars are used to draw men. This leads me to refer to the use of tobacco—even to the smoking of an occasional cigar. It costs money excites appetite for liquor, leads to evil company; and introduces other expenses and other habits; for I have heard of young men who have involved themselves in debt and disgrace through this indulgence. Nor is the burden of all that is evil to be left at the thresholds of our brothers There are erring ones among our own sex whom it becomes our duty to save from the downward path. Mankind is peculiarly and unfairly partial in its generosity towards the faults of men while they raise a barrier so formidable against the reclamation of an erring woman that her naturally sensitive nature shrinks at the thought of approaching the right for fear of being met by the cold jeers and unkind slights of their sisters whom fortune perhaps has favored. Is this right? Is it fair? No, that blessed Savior who commanded us through the Parable of the Great Supper to "Go into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in" referred to souls and not to sex. "We are if Christians like salt and light—like salt in its preservative characteristic; like light showing to those about us the dangers by which they are beset and the way out of them. That way is Christ. Our light like that of the moon, is a borrowed light. As the moon reflects the Sun's light, so we must reflect Christ's. Christ in us, in our hearts a living power seen in our lives in all the practical principles of love, piety, meekness, &c., that is the secret of light. Thus and thus only can we reflect Christ" and prove a blessing to mankind. ROSETTA E. COAKLEY.

March 14th, 1880.

Colored Jurors.

Massachusetts and particularly the city of Boston is far ahead of any Northern State and City in selecting colored men as jurors. It is gratifying to know that at the last term of the Superior Criminal Court of Suffolk County, Richard S. Brown, (colored) of West End, (Boston), was appointed foreman of the first jury. Mr. Brown has held a position of Inspector in the Custom House for several years and is a man of intelligence, and quite a leading citizen in his locality. He was very highly complimented at the end of the term of court for the manner of conducting the cases submitted to his jury for considerations. On the jury serving with him were two of our adopted citizens (Sons of the Emerald Isle), who at first had a great dislike to him as their foreman but it appears as things progressed they became reconciled and were the loudest in their praise of his courtesy and intelligence when difficult questions arose. one saying he would not have known how to have got along without him. Cases of this kind will do much to break down the barriers that our race are struggling to surmount. Colored men have served on all juries including the Grand Jury of State Courts, during the last two years, and it is not strange to see colored men sitting in the Jury Box of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts held in Boston, and serving with dignity and ability such as we may be proud of.—*Boston paper.*

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Augue, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

John Willis Menard,

THE NEW COLORED AUTHOR.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

SATURDAY, March 20. 1880.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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Northern Virginia ..... O. L. Grant.
Harrisonburg, W. Va. ..... J. W. Coles.
Tennessee, ... H. W. Rolfe.
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" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
South Washington ..... G. L. Jackson.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
Providence, R. I. - Richard Grant
New Bedford, Mass. - Wm. H. Carney

LOCAL.

☞We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Rev. R. H. Cain has been appointed to the Morris Brown chapel at Charleston, S. C.

—It is rumored that Dr. J. W. Stephenson will succeed Rev. Brodie at Union Bethel, if so, look out for a new church within the next eighteen months surpassed only by St. Augustine's among the colored churches of this city.

—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedily relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.

—The total mortality for the week ending March 13th, 1880 was 26 white males, 15 white females, total whites 41; 16 colored males, 26 colored females, total colored 42; in all 83. There were 93 births reported, 18 white males, 28 white females, 24 colored males and 23 colored females.

—A New England Tea together with musical and literary exercises will be given by the Ladies Church Aid Society at the Berean church commencing Monday evening April 5th.

To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money ready for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. There is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to meet it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Tilt and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Lesdville N. C and sent to Georgia Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded. CALOB CLARK,
Care Old Dominion Steam-Ship, Co.,
tf. Norfolk, Va.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctore, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and his potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptons caused by some uterine disorder: and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

SHADE, Athens Co., Ohio.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years. Lorinda E. St Clair.

YORKVILLE, Toronto, Ont., March, 18, 1879.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write you about a most remarkable cure of a lady friend of mine Mrs. Ruthorn. Since her marriage thirteen years ago, she has suffered greatly from uterine disease which caused sterility. She tried the most eminent physicians of this part of the country, who told her she would have to undergo an operation with the knife. Being afraid of this, she was induced by reading your Medical Advisor to take your Favorite Prescription and Pellets. She used three bottles, as a result she entirely recovered her health and is the happy mother of a healthy babe.
Very truly yours. Mrs. John McElroy.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Last Tuesday a circle of the friends of Rev. W. H. Scott and Miss Laura A. Field gathered at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. E. Foster, 131 Virginia Avenue, s. w., to witness their union in the bonds of holy matrimony. The rooms were very tastily arranged Rev. G. M. P King principal of Wayland Seminary, (of which the groom was a graduate) assisted by Rev. Timothy Remick, performed the ceremony. The bride appeared very attractive in a dress of ecrue silk, trimmed with ruffles of the same, overdress of batiste diagonal front, lace trimmings and ecru ribbons.

Among those who greeted the occasion by their presence was seen B. H. Steinmetz, who for many years has been the firm friend of Mr. Scott. The notice of the marriage was so short that the many friends had not ample opportunity to show their affection by an elaborate display of presents, but we noticed a set of toilet vases by Mr Samuel M. Bryant, a pair of mantle vases by Mrs. E Middleton half dozen majolica ice cream saucers by W. A. Stewart, a silver butter knife by Miss Laura V. Lee, "Footsteps of the Master" by Mr. Timothy Remick, table linen by Miss Ida G. Nutter, butter dish by Mrs. J. W. Lee, bridal veil by Mrs Hattie Gardiner.

There were a number of remarkable coincidences in this marriage. The time and place of Mr. Scott's first marriage was also the scene of the marriage of the bride's mother. Miss Laura was then a bright-eyed school girl not in her teens, her teacher being her mother's bridesmaid, and her predecessor the first Mrs. Scott. Laura has since grown to be herself a school marm, and a pretty one, too. It will thus be seen that Mrs. Foster, who acted both as bride and bridesmaid on the occasion of Mr. Scott's first marriage, is now the mother-in-law.

Rev. Scott, who is stationed at Lawrence Mass., returned to his field of labor Thursday, and Mrs. Scott will delay her journey a few weeks longer. Miss Fields was a favorite, and how could she help it? So arch, so coquetish, so abounding in conversational charms, but she willingly choses the part of a minister's wife to the obscure experience of a layman's uture Bon voyage!

Cotton Production.

The following figures show the great advance made in the production of raw cotton in the United States since the year 1831. We give the figures by periods of five years. It will be observed that the progress has been without any break, except during the war period and the years immediately succeeding it. The United States produced 405,000,000 pounds of raw cotton from 1831 to 1335 inclusive; 585,700,000 pounds from 1836 to 1840; 816,300,000 pounds from 1841 to 1845, 954,200,000 pounds from 1846 to 1850; 1,254,700,000 pounds from 1851 to 1855; 1,633,700,000 pounds from 1856 to 1860; 531,700,000 pounds from 1861 to 1865; 1,108,600,000 pounds from 1866 to 1870; 1,683,300,000 pounds from 1871 to 1875; 2,068,800,000 pounds from 1866 to 1878.

The country which produces the next largest amount of cotton after the United States is the East Indies. Its product from 1876 to 1878 was 418,700,000 pounds. Egypt and Smyrna produced during the same period 283,200,000 pounds; Brazil, 55,400,000 pounds; the West Indies, 16,200,000 pounds. These are all the cotton producing countries of the world. Of the cotton produced from 1876 to 1878 Great Britain consumed 1,227,800,000 pounds, France and other European countries 974,900,000 pounds, and the United States 639,600,000 pounds. Ex

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There are two companies forming here—one for Kansas and one for the Indian Territory. They will leave about June.—Louisianian.

The sight of the beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies on the streets after the matinee makes a man forget all worldly troubles.—Ex. [Except the dry-goods' bills]

Deputy Sheriff, William E. Brown, a colored man, was sworn as a Commissioner of Deeds in the City Clerk's office yesterday. Mr Brown is the only colored Commissioner of Deeds in the city of Brooklyn.

The Charleston (S. C.) "News" gives an appalling list of crimes in that State, which shows, without claiming to be complete, that within two months past there have been 21 homicides, 16 assaults with intent to kill, and 2 cases of rape. The homicides and assaults, it says, were almost without exception by whites upon whites, or by Negroes upon Negroes.

Senator Bruce is much better from his recent attack of illness and has resumed his duties as chairman of the Freedman' Bank Committee. The Senator was taken down just after he "Argus" came out with its "boom" for Bruce as a presidential candidate and some unfeeling wretch stated the report that the "boom" had struck and paralyzed him.—Marbain the Louisianian.

Miss Josie Stewart, however, astonished everybody—even her best friends and most devoted admirers—by bearing off the crown of the evening for her splendid singing. Every note of her solo was as full, true, clear-cut and rounded as a billiard ball whether in upper, middle or lower register. Her father will have much to answer for in judgment for failing to have her voice put to school a few years ago.—Louisianian. [And there will be many amens to his condemnation; but while the lamp holds out to burn &c.]

Waverly Literary and Dramatic Club.

When we learned that the Waverly Literary and Dramatic club was to give a grand concert and exhibition at Betnel Hall we looked over the calendar and wrote opposite March 11th and 12th "engaged;" but the confirmation at the St. Luke's P. E. church prevented us from putting in an appearance on the first evening, and on the Friday night the sudden snow-storm did not abate one jot our purpose to be present. Business of a very urgent nature—of course there was a woman in the case—called us to Asbury church after which we fumbled in our pockets, secured the desired pasteboard and directed our footsteps as rapidly, as a pair of No. tens, enveloped in three year old artics, would enable us.

We failed to see the customary lamp lighted in the front of the hall—probably it was considered unnecessary because of the brilliance of the talent within. The door-keeper who proved to be an old acquantance refused to take our ticket, bust with a somewhat dramatic wave of the hand—the air was infectious, you know—urged us forward.

We found a fair crowd in attendance, the boys just emerging into manhood monopolizing the seats in the rear, where they could enjoy themselves after the style of "gods of the gallery" in the National Theatre. A word as to the surroundings: an ample stage, curtains, scenery footlights which were improvised by oil lamps mounted on wooden chairs, an orchestral and piano accompaniment left nothing to be desired. Medon's Villany was represented; act followed act in quick succession, the gesticulation was such as one would expect to see in Paris—ending with the customary fencing and "the shuffling off of the mortal coil" amid the plaudits of the "gods of the gallery." There is some very fine talent in this club that is worthy of appreciation. Mr. Tucker seemed to be the favorite. We regret that we could not see all of the performance.

Had we been present, we would have endeavored to give a graphic account; as it is, our readers can go and see for themselves Monday and Tuesday night next week at Bethel Hall. Go early and secure a seat.

Unfortunate Shooting Affair.

The usually quiet neighborhood of 15th and P streets, n. w., was startled about noon yesterday by the report of a pistol. Sergeant Saffel was immediately on the ground and arrested a young colored man whom he found standing with pistol in hand over the prostrate form of another man lying bleeding and speechless on the side walk. The police ambulance was telegraphed for and the body conveyed to its late residence, while the prisioner was at once arraigned before Judge Snell, the Police Court being in session. Several witnesses testified to the arrest, and handed over the pistol, with which the shooting was done, to the Court. The prisoner was then asked by Judge Snell what he had to say, and replied as follows: "May it please your honor, I am the chorister of St. Luke's P. E. Church—our organ was placed in the hands of an organ builder in the first week of November last to be put up in our church. He engaged to have it done for Thanksgiving Day, and has been promising it "next week," every week since last Christmas. Last week it was to have been done in time for confirmation services Thursday evening, or failing that, for Sunday at the latest. It is not done yet. A notice in the press made on the strength of this assurance filled our church morning and evening with parties wishing to hear the instrument. My choir learned on Saturday night that the organ was not ready, and absented themselves by common consent from the services.

I was on my way to ask the organ builder whether the organ would be completed "next week" or in time for Easter when this man met and asked me "When will your organ be ready?" I replied—"It does not seem to me that it ever will be." "What! Never?" said he, and I shot him down. "Your honor: For four weary months I have borne disappointment, sneer, jeers and all contumely about that organ without a murmur, but when that vile wretch gave me Pinafore, it was too much and I shot him."

During these remarks Judge Snell was visibly affected, and at their close spoke as follows: "The taking of human life is at all times to be deplored, but if ever there was a case of justifiable homicide yours is that case. The prisoner is discharged."

The decision of the Court was received with an uncontrollable burst of applause by the friends of the prisoner who had thronged to the court house upon hearing of his arrest, and bore him triumphantly away, giving three hearty cheers for Judge Snell, after getting clear of court precincts.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, MD., February, 26.

Cotton quiet Middling 13 c.

Flour dull and lower. Howard street and Western superfine $4 75@5 25; do extra. $5 50@6 37 do family, $6 50@7 25; City mills superfine 4 75@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 37; do family, $6 50@7 25; do Rio brands, $7 25@7 37; Patapsco family $8 50.

Wheat—Southern steady; Western Southern red, $1 47@1 50; do amber $1 55@1 58; No 2 Western winter red spot Feb uary, $1 48@1 49; March $1 49¾@1 49¾; April, $1 49 1-2@1 49 5-8.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet. Southern white, 62@63c; do yellow, 57 1-2@59c; Western mixed, spot, February 57c; March 55¾@55 1-2c; April, 54¾@55 1-2 May, 53 1-2@53 5 8c; steamer, 55c.

Oats dull. Southern, 48@49c; Western white, 47@48c; do mixed. 45@46 1-2c; Pennsylvania, 48@49c.

Rye quiet at 93@95c

Hay steady. Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@18 per ton.

Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork $13@13 50. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders 4 ¾c; clear rib sides 6¾c; do packed, 5 1-4@7 1-2c; bacon shoulders 5 1-4c; clear rib sides, 8c; hams, 10 @12c; lard, refined tierces, 8 1-4c

Butter steady. Prime to choice Western packed 24@28c; roll, 22@25.

Eggs steady at 14c;

Petroleum—Crude, nominal; refined at 7¾.

Coffee firm Rio cargoes, 13¾ @15¾c.

Sugar strong. A soft, 9 1-4c.

Whiskey dull and heavy at $1 10 1-2@1 11.

Freights to Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

Cotton, 3-16@1-4d; 1s 9d@2s; grain, 4 1-2@5d.

Receipts—Flour, 2,547 bbls; wheat, 35, 600 bu; corn, 133,300 bu; oats 2 400 bu.

Shipments—Wheat. 28,300 bu; corn, 73,100 bu.

Sales—Wheat, 200.500 bu; corn 505 800 bu.

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SHIRTS—Made to order; from $1 to $3; Ready-made, 65 and 75 cents unfinished; 80 and 90 finished.

We intend maintaining our reputation for selling the best goods at lowest prices.

G. U. O. of O. F.

—A new lodge is on the eve of organization at Vincennes, Ind.

—Amos Lodge, New Orleans has just given a very successful concert for the benefit of their widow's fund.

—The La Creole Lodge of the same city works in the French language. It is the only lodge in this Grand United Order that does.

—P. N. F's, W. H. Thomas, John F. Colbert and Thos. H. Wright are the committees from Mt. Olive Lodge to the club to open a new lodge. The club we hear is composed of some of the best men of our city.

—Will not the lodges of the order conclude it is best to meet regularly every week, we think this preferable to three hours or more every two weeks; think of it brethren—let's have a change.

—Members of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows assembled at Asbury M. E. bench, cor 11th and K sts, Monday evening March 15th in Memorial meeting to honor the memory of P. W. G. M., William A. Freeman who passed away January 26th 1880, and never had more a better opportunity to prove their earnestness, for the rain which had been falling steadily nearly all day come down in torrents about the time for the meeting to take place continuing all night, When the services began it found the church with a larger audience than any hoped to see—the order was represented by members from the highest to the lowest degree, and ladies and gentlemen were out in goodly numbers. The audience as a whole proved a patient and appreciative one, giving earnest attention from begining to the close of exercises. P. G. M., Chas F. Murray, chaplain, opened the meeting with song and prayer. Asbury church choir under the leadership of Mr. Thomas P. Bell,—Miss Estelle Wood at the organ, discoursed sweet music during the evening and did great credit to themselves by the manner of executing the different Anthems. As the whole proceeding are to be published in pamphlet form we will only give a short synopsis of the meeting P. G. M. John W. Gray, Master of ceremonies said they had assembled to honor departed worth and spoke of the purpose of the meeting and introduced P. W. G. M., Benj. M. McCoy who as representative from Union Friendship Lodge 891, the lodge to which P. W. G. M. Freeman was a member and special eulogist, told of his birth and gave a complete sketch of his life holding him up as a grand model for other young men.

V. P., David Warner representing the S. C. M. and Council spoke eloquently of the dead whom he had known since childhood.

P. N. F., Thomas H. Wright representing the order in general—in a masterly manner told in eloquent words of the dead. P. N F. Wright won from his audience great praise. He never moved quiet and impressive and held his audience entranced.

P. W. G. M., T. Morris Chester in an eloquent manner told of the worth of such a man as P. W. G. M. Freeman to the order and community; he had met him while a soldier in the army, had served with him at A. M. C. and in the S. C. M., and paid a glowing tribute to his memory. Letters and resolutions of condolence from distant lodges councils and persons were announced after which the meeting was closed.

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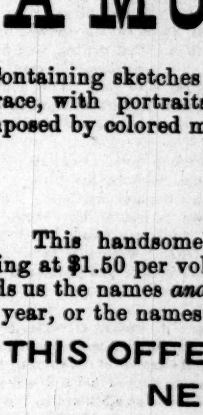

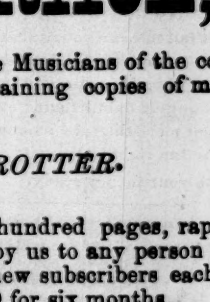

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